

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1879.

**Announcements**

**Bethesda Theatre—Ladies in National Embroidery.**  
**Cheekers Hat—Crown.**  
**Daly's Theatre—Dances. Matinee.**  
**Fitz-Symon Theatre—Fitz-Riley. Matinee.**  
**Grand Opera House—Up Town. Matinee.**  
**Hannover Theatre—Hannover. Matinee.**  
**Lester & Blaft's American—Crown.**  
**New York Academy—H. M. Parker. Matinee.**  
**Knickerbocker Theatre—Matinee.**  
**Olympic Theatre—Arrives the Atta Boys. Matinee.**  
**Palace Theatre—Palace. Matinee.**  
**San Francisco Museum—Museum and Art.**  
**Saints Theatre—Westgate of Vienna.**  
**Theatre Comique—Military Guard. Matinee.**  
**Union Square Theatre—My Fair Lady.**  
**Wallack's Theatre—Columbia of Court.**

opponents ready to seize an advantage, and by that large body of independent voters who only ask for good, honest, and economical government.

#### The New Liquor Law Proposed in England.

Much interest has been excited both in Great Britain and this country by the method of dealing with the liquor question practiced in the Swedish city of Gothenburg. There is now reason to expect that some modification of the Gothenburg plan will be adopted in the United Kingdom, since it has been warmly commended by a committee of the House of Lords especially organized to suggest some practicable remedy for intemperance.

The inquiries instituted by this Committee seem to have been of the most extensive and careful character, and the taking of evidence has occupied more than two years. The report begins by conceding that the liquor question in England demands immediate solution, and that individual and national ruin is threatened by the already excessive and rapidly increasing consumption of alcoholic liquors. It takes for granted, however, and the repeated votes on Sir WILFRID LAWSON's bill justify the assumption—that a general prohibitory measure, even if desirable, could never be passed in England, and need not, therefore, engage the attention of practical legislators. How best to control and curtail the public sale of liquors was the object of their inquiry; and with that view they scanned the workings of the various systems by which the bestowal of licenses has been adjusted or restricted, and among others that of "local option" followed in some of the United States. The latter method was not approved by the Committee, on grounds identical, it seems, with those recently announced by the well-known Liberal, Mr. W. E. FORSTER. During the last session Mr. FORSTER declared in the House of Commons that to give a local majority power to prevent the innocent use of a given article because some had abused it, would constitute a grave interference with the rights of the minority, not to be tolerated except in matters of supreme political and social moment. As such matters would naturally fall within the scope, not of local but of imperial legislation, it follows that Mr. FORSTER thinks "local option" even less desirable than national prohibition. It is certain that nothing is more bitter or more shortsighted than the squabbles of small communities, or more odious than the tyranny of a petty township magistrate.

But while Mr. FORSTER and Mr. BUNNELL, and the great majority of leading men in both political parties, are opposed to prohibition, whether local or national, they are all agreed that communities should have a much larger share of control over the liquor traffic than they at present enjoy in England. Nor is there much difference in opinion on the further point, viz., that, granting the necessity of restricting the sale of drink within narrow limits, security should be taken that the monopoly thus occasioned should be worked for the benefit of the whole community, and not for any given individuals. The Committee of the House of Lords proposes to compass such security by recommending that legislative facilities should be afforded for the local adoption of the Gothenburg or of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S scheme, or of some modification of them.

The Gothenburg system has already been described in these columns, and may be defined as the transfer of the whole retail liquor business in a given town to a private corporation—the company undertaking not to derive any profit from the traffic, but to conduct it solely in the interests of temperance and morality, paying to the town treasury the whole return beyond the ordinary rate of interest of 4 per cent. A. B. CHAMBERLAIN's plan, which has been heartily supported in Birmingham, places the liquor business in the hands, not of a private corporation, but of the local representative authorities, who must carry on the trade, however, that no individual shall have any pecuniary interest in the sales or derive any profit from them.

There is an obvious objection to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's scheme, which would have quite as much weight, moreover, in the United States as in Great Britain. When asked to define his phrase, local representative authorities, he explained that he meant the town councils or boroughs. Now, the election of such officers, like that of Alermen in our American cities, is very largely influenced by the liquor interests, and they could scarcely be trusted to carry out a policy of rigorous supervision. In Sweden the success of the Gothenburg plan is largely owing to the fact that the citizens who conduct the drink trade give guarantees for their good faith by undertaking pecuniary responsibilities on behalf of the community, without receiving any personal advantages whatever in the shape of profit. Township officers, however, in England or in this country, would often be under personal obligations to the very elements which, under the CHAMBERLAIN project, they would be expected to control.

It will be observed that both the schemes advocated by this Committee are alike in one essential feature, viz.: that no profit ought to accrue to any individual from the sale of alcoholic liquors. There may be a question as to the fitness of machinery for completely eliminating personal interest in the trade, but this object once attained, we know from the experience of Gothenburg that the morality, sobriety, and physical well-being of a community would be surprisingly promoted.

#### More Blood Wanted.

TECUMSEH SHERMAN, who is credited with inventing or fathoming the hideous plot that the only good Indian is a dead Indian, wants now to make good Indians, according to his definition, of as many as possible of the revolted Utes.

Learning from Mr. CARL SCHURZ, who, on the Indian outbreak, had rushed hastily back from his frontier travels, that the Ute warriors were ready for peace, Tecumseh SHERMAN laudably sends word to his soldiers to fight more blood.

Chief OURAY, Southern Ute, held in an atmosphere of the whites, declared to the White River Utes that fighting must cease. Agent STANLEY of the Los Pinos reservation, exerting himself as a peacemaker, was able to telegraph to the Indian office, under date of Oct. 9, as follows:

"I am told that the Utes have just received a telegram from Mr. Sherman, and I observed his order, without any right or cause to do so. If soldiers are now stopped, trouble can be stopped. Please endeavor to investigate and let me know what it is that makes him do this."

The Fall River authorities have spent a good deal of money to capture WALTER PAINE, the notorious fugitive, and observed his order, without any right or cause to do so. If soldiers are now stopped, trouble can be stopped. Please endeavor to investigate and let me know what it is that makes him do this."

Instead of buckling up his agent, CARL SCHURZ took the despatch to Tecumseh SHERMAN, and the pair connected a scheme.

Gen. SHERMAN telegraphed that MURKIN should keep on; "the murderers of the agent and employees must be punished, also those who fought and killed Major THORNBURGH and men." SCHURZ's telegram to Agent STANLEY was conceived in the same spirit; but instead of making his purpose frank and audacious, like SHERMAN, he is adroit and treacherous:

"The guilty parties must be identified and delivered up. We shall see that no injuries done any one, ORAY's recommendations for mercy in individual cases will be respected, after the general law of my people."

Such is the answer of SCHURZ and SHERMAN to the simple proposition of Chief OURAY and Agent STANLEY to cease killing on both sides.

Had the Utes been in the wrong, in the original strife, there might be some excuse for treating them as murderers instead of warriors. But they were right in that trivial dispute. Their land, which Agent MURKIN insisted on ploughing up, they wanted for grazing. Grazing is not a crime; it is not a fault. But because a Ute chief had 150 horses, and because he preferred the business of grazing to that of ploughing and planting, we are deep in the horrors of an Indian war.

Could the pen of moralist or satirist conjure up a more shameful instance of war precipitated by the ignorance, imbecility, and recklessness of a Government? Yet now, that through the fidelity of a friendly chief, a way is opened out of bloodshed, we hear protests against stopping the fighting, except on condition of being allowed to begin hanging. Meanwhile the Ute warriors have kept their part of the agreement proposed for them by OURAY and STANLEY.

The circumstances that he held to such unsound and odious doctrines goes far to reconcile us to his defeat.

#### Consolidations in Defeat.

The returns from Ohio indicate the election of CHARLES FOSTER, the money-loving trader, who stayed at home and kept store during the war, while his opponent, the brave Gen. EWING, was risking his life, fighting the battles of his country.

While, however, Gen. EWING was put forward as the Democratic candidate, he was known as an advocate of soft money and of the oppressive, inquisitorial, unconstitutional income tax.

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#### Looks Like Washington.

One of the most amusing grounds on which people are asked to vote for Mr. CORNELL is that he looks like GEORGE WASHINGTON.

If he does look like WASHINGTON, his looks belie him, for Mr. CORNELL is an advocate of a third term, while Gen. WASHINGTON was the first to set his face firmly against more than eight years for one President.

Besides, if a resemblance to GEORGE WASHINGTON were to be the ground of selecting a candidate, Mr. JOHN HOWARD, formerly of the Irving House and afterward of the Hoffman, should be the candidate. Mr. HOWARD has spent many years in constant travel, all over the world, enjoying his millions, and wherever he goes his very striking resemblance to the portraits of WASHINGTON is remarkable.

We are going to elect a candidate on any such score, let it be a man who cherishes the principles of the Father of his Country at the same time that he resembles him in person.

"Looks are nothing at all,  
Behavior is all."

So runs the old ditty, and Mr. CORNELL's behavior in advocating a third term is as bad as bad can be.

#### The Cost of Congress.

There is now, and has been for years, a marked inequality in the pay of the officials of the Senate and those of the House of Representatives, and also in the general expenses of the two bodies, out of all proportion to their respective numbers. When the Democrats got possession of the House in the Forty-fourth Congress, an effort was made to equalize these salaries; but the Senate obstinately refused to make any change, and maintained the right to regulate its own household, without regard to the interest of the public service or the cost to the Treasury.

In the Forty-fifth Congress this attempt was renewed by the House with no better success than in the first instance. The Republican majority of the Senate stood in the way, and would make no concessions. The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial bill, containing the appropriations for Congress, failed at the last session of the.

The Forty-sixth Congress were Democratic when the Forty-sixth assembled in extra session. The Committee of the House reported the Legislative bill, with the salaries emulated before; but when it reached the Senate, objection was made that there was insufficient time to consider the subject fully, but the proper committee would investigate and report upon it at the regular session in December.

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